

Bald Eagle



Description: Bald eagles are a large bird of prey. Juveniles are mostly black and brown in color with flecks of white. Adults develop a white head and tail at 3-4 years old.

Diet: Bald eagles eat fish such as adult American shad and herrings and striped bass; water birds, small mammals, reptiles, and carrion.

Human



Description: Humans are a species of mammal. Humans have a highly developed brain and free arms for manipulating objects, which allows humans to make greater use of tools for feeding than other species of animals.

Diet: Humans are omnivores, eating both animals, such as fish, and plants. Adult herrings such as American shad were once an important food source for humans on the East Coast of the United States.

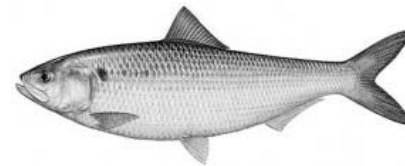
Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin



Description: The Bottlenose Dolphin is a marine mammal.

Diet: Dolphins are active predators that eat a wide variety of fishes, squids, and crustaceans. The foods available to dolphins vary with its geographic location. In the lower Chesapeake Bay and nearshore Atlantic Ocean waters, juvenile American shad and river herrings make up a large portion of their diet.

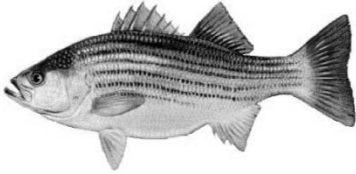
American Shad (juvenile)



Description: American shad juveniles are small silvery fish in the herring family with a deeply forked tail. Fully grown they can weigh 4 to 7 pounds, and grow up to 24 inches.

Diet: Juvenile American shad eat zooplankton and insects, including their larvae.

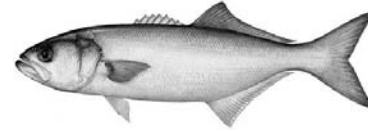
STRIPED BASS



Description: Striped bass are fish that have bold black horizontal stripes along the length of the body, have forked tails and relatively large mouths.

Diet: They eat fishes such as herring (including American shad), menhaden, spot, and other open water ocean fish, as well as invertebrates like squids, clams, crabs, and shrimp.

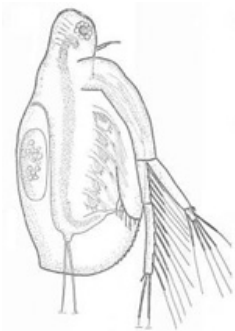
BLUEFISH



Description: Bluefish are fish with blueish-black backs, silver bellies and blueish sides.

Diet: Bluefish are voracious, opportunistic carnivores. They eat a variety of open water fishes but favor fish such as herrings (including American shad), menhaden, and spot.

CLODOCERA



Description: Cladocera are very small crustaceans that are zooplankton. They have antenna and a single, light-sensitive compound eye. A large bivalved carapace, or shell, encloses their body.

Diet: They eat phytoplankton, bacteria, and other small particles.

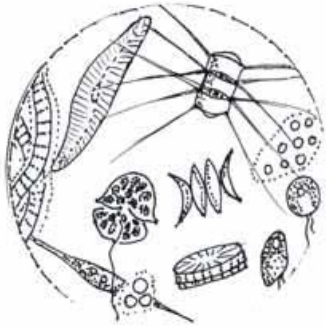
COPEPOD



Description: Copepods are very small crustaceans that are zooplankton. They have an antenna and a single light sensitive eye spot. Copepods are the most numerous animal in the world and are a highly sought after food by plankton-eating fishes. They make up a large base of the aquatic food web.

Diet: They eat phytoplankton including diatoms, a type of single-celled microscopic algae.

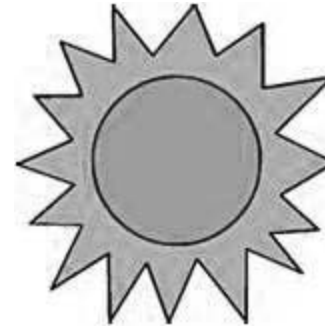
Micro-algae



Description: Skeletonema is a plant-like diatom which exists in chains or as a single celled organism. Diatoms are a common brown micro-algae eaten by zooplankton in the ocean.

Diet: Skeletonema uses sunlight, water, and nutrients to make its own food.

Sun



Description: The sun is a star producing energy in space. It sends its energy to Earth and it is Earth's primary energy source. Plants use this energy to produce their own food. This process is known as photosynthesis.